

PREVIOUS RUMORS CONFIRMED.

The Strength of Boer Positions Evince the Acme of Military Science.

A WELL DISCIPLINED ARMY

With Modern War Appliances and Expert Gunners, is What the British Face.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—4:40 a. m.—During the continued lull in the military operations in South Africa, the papers are filled with letters and articles criticizing the government and the campaign, and suggesting remedies, improvements, alterations in the plans and the like.

The Times complains of "needless censorship and concealment." It cites the fact that nothing has yet transpired to show how General Gatacre came to lose 600 men at Stromberg.

The dispatches from the front all report the Boers as in a nervous condition, and in constant dread of the British advance, but this is probably an exaggeration.

The Modder River correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives an explanation of a sudden rifle fire inexplicably opened from the Boer trenches. He says:

"The Boers have wires stretched along the ground in front of the trenches, and connected with lamps. If a wire be touched a lamp is extinguished, thus giving warning. One night a high wind extinguished a lamp, which resulted in a false warning. The fire ceased when the Boers discovered that the alarm was false."

A correspondent of the Daily News at Frere Camp announces that a tramway is being constructed from the railway to a hill commanding the Boer position, and along this the British will convey heavy guns.

According to a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday, December 20, the heat was intense, being 104 degrees, Fahrenheit, in the shade. There were many cases of enteric fever in the town at that time, but not enough to cause alarm. On the other hand, reports from Boer sources on the continent assert that typhoid fever is epidemic at Ladysmith.

The Transvaal government, according to information supplied by Boer sympathizers, threatens to reduce the rations of British prisoners if Great Britain stops the entry of food by Delagoa bay.

The British government now evinces a marked change from its attitude in the early stages of the war, and shows a disposition to accept assistance from any quarter. The imperial yeomanry committee has intimated that it is now prepared to accept from 8,000 to 10,000 yeomanry, instead of the 3,000 originally asked for.

CHIEVELEY CAMP, Natal, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—A heavy Boer gun on Bulwaha hill fired steadily upon Ladysmith throughout the morning. Ladysmith did not respond.

The enemy having been again detected attempting to improve their trenches facing General Buller, the British heavy guns opened upon them and the Boers scampered back into the hills.

The British patrols sighted the enemy in force on the extreme left. Nine Boers were killed in a skirmish that followed and six Boer wagons were captured.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday, December 23, says:

"Every day reveals some new fact regarding the strength of the Boer position at Colenso. Thanks to the services of continental officers, the character of the campaign has changed. We are no longer fighting a foe who relies upon guerilla tactics, but what we have to deal with is rapidly becoming a disciplined army, enjoying the advantages of knowing the country and of selecting the scene of contest without the burdens of cumbersome commissariat."

"The Boers have converted the hills near Colenso into fortresses of immense strength. Everywhere they have splendid trenches, many of them bomb-proof. Tramway lines permit the shifting of guns with astonishing rapidity. The main positions are connected with the outlying positions by underground passages and the forts proper bristle with machine guns, that command the approaches. Probably mines are laid."

"One hears less nowadays about Boer shells not bursting. Observers of the Colenso fight say the Boer shell fire was very effective. This is due largely to the fact that the distances are marked off with white paint."

"The enemy's discipline is improving. The trenches represent great manual labor, for which the Boers have a keen dislike, and the way in which they restrain their fire when our troops were advancing is another proof of improved soldiering."

HERP POTT

Is Evidently the "Whole Push" About Delagoa Bay.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A correspondent of the Standard at Lorenzo Marques says:

"Delagoa Bay is the residence of Herp Pott, a Hollander, who is consul general for the Transvaal and consul for the Netherlands. Pott is the principal medium between Pretoria and

Dr. Leyds in Europe. He controls the Netherlands railway through the Transvaal and is the head of the Transvaal customs. He is also head of the Dutch East Africa company and the ear of the Portuguese governor as well as the chief of each department.

"It is openly asserted that Pott has a private wire to the frontier and knows twenty-four hours before others what is happening. About him gather all the other consuls, the Portuguese officials and the German forwarding agents."

"If Delagoa Bay is closed the Boers will retaliate by raiding the Portuguese territory."

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Standard says:

"Lord Salisbury would be reluctant to bring pressure to bear upon Portugal except in a case of urgent necessity. Great Britain would prefer not to place herself in the invidious position of using force toward another petty country; and there is no temptation to raise any further international questions."

A LOYAL SUBJECT

Expresses His Views on the Boer Situation.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 28.—William G. Cannon, U. S. C. of Montreal, who is here, was asked to-day what the true condition of Canadian sentiment is in connection with the African war. He replied that it was truly reported in the newspapers of Canada, the only difference being that newspapers were totally unable to express fully the extent and intensity of the war spirit that pervades all classes of Canadian subjects.

"In times of peace we are Canadians and British subjects," said Mr. Cannon, "but in times of war we are the British empire, and that alone. The British flag is in jeopardy, and its supremacy is disputed by a government that merely figures as the monkey to handle European chestnuts. What the Boers are after, through their mentors on the continent, is African supremacy, which they will never get so long as there are any men in the British empire fit to bear arms. I say this with the full understanding that the whole Dutch population of the continent will probably be arrayed against us; in fact, as it is now in spirit."

ON ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Heroes of the Maine Disaster Now at Last Sleep Under the Flag of the Blessed Land Whose People Honor Their Memory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Up on the windy heights of Arlington cemetery the Maine dead brought from Havana, by the battleship Texas, to-day, were laid away in their final resting places with simple religious services and the impressive honors of war in the presence of the President, members of his cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and other representatives of the government. A cabinet officer surveying the flag-draped coffins before the ceremonies began, said:

"The lives of those men cost Spain her colonies."

But there was no note of triumph in the grim scene to-day. With a touch of sadness and solemn gravity the nation performed its duty to the dead and gave its defenders a Christian burial at home, in soil hallowed by patriotic deed.

A soft mantle of snow covered the earth, muffling the beat of the horses' hoofs, the slow-turning carriage wheels and the tramp of soldiers as they approached the burial place.

There was a tender appropriateness in the fact that Captain Sigbee, who was in command of the Maine when she was blown up, had charge of the ceremonies in honor of his men, and that Father Chadwick, who was chaplain of the Maine, was there to perform the last rites. Three others who lived through that awful night in Havana harbor, were at the side of the graves of their comrades, Lieutenant Walnwright, who was executive officer of the Maine and who sunk the Pluton and the Furor at Santiago; Lieut. F. C. Bowers, who was assistant engineer of the Maine, and Jeremiah Shea, a fireman on the Maine, who was blown out of the stove-hole of the ship through the debris, escaping uninjured most miraculously.

Protestant services were held first, and were very simple. Chaplain Clark read the burial service of the Episcopal church and then gave way to Father Chadwick, who was assisted by Revs. Holoid and Brown and two purple-robed acolytes. With head bowed to the wintry blast, the Maine's chaplain read a memorial service according to the rites of the Catholic church, consigned the dead, blessed the ground, repeated the Lord's prayer, and concluded with a fervent appeal for the repose of the souls of the departed. A detachment of marines, in command of Captain Kormony, then marched to the right of the graves and fired three volleys over the dead and in the deep stillness that followed the crash, the clear, silvery notes of a bugle rang out the soldiers' and sailors' last good night.

With the sounding of taps, the ceremonies ended. The President and his party and the other distinguished guests, the military and the crowds then withdrew.

And thus after two years the dead of the Maine have been brought home and in ground reserved for the nation's heroes, have been buried with full military honors and in the service of their faith.

Marriage of Teachers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HINTON, W. Va., Dec. 28.—Miss Beulah Loving and Prof. W. C. Hank, both teachers in the high school here, were married this afternoon at the First Baptist church, by Rev. J. P. Campbell, the pastor. Mr. Hank is a son of Rev. W. F. Hank, who is well known throughout the state. Miss Loving is a daughter of the late Rev. Lovink, who was also well known.

MARRIAGE OF MISS FAULKNER AT MARTINSBURG

To Dr. White, of Nashville -- Most Brilliant Nuptial Events Ever Performed in State.

NOTABLE GUESTS PRESENT.

Rev. Talmage Assisted in Ceremony. Ex-Speaker Reed's Daughter One of the Bridesmaids.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 28.—"Boydville," the historic old home of the Boyds and Faulkners, was the scene of a brilliant nuptial event this evening, when Miss Jane Winn Faulkner, the eldest daughter of ex-Senator and Mrs. Charles James Faulkner, was married to Dr. William White, of Nashville, Tenn.

Both the exterior and interior decorations of the stately old mansion were unusually elaborate and artistic. The entire front, including the porch, was a mass of fairy lamps. The spacious hall and rooms were festooned with trailing pine and holly, relieved with cut flowers, white and pink being the prevailing colors, and arrangements of palms and other potted plants filled every available space. The illuminations within were with electric lights, softened by wax candles.

The ceremony was performed in the parlor of the residence under a canopy of smilax studded with pink roses, which was stretched across the room. An orchestra of nine pieces furnished the music. The bridal party formed in the rear of the hall and to the strains of Lohengrin's wedding march proceeded to the parlor between ribbons held by little Misses Lillian Harrison, Virginia Fuller, Sadie Harrison, Elizabeth Huggins and Douglas Fuller, Jr., and Whiting Faulkner.

The bride entered leaning on the arm of her father, who gave her hand in marriage. She was preceded by the groomsmen, bridesmaids and maid of honor, in the order named. The groom, attended by his best man, met the bride in front of a prie dieu upon which they knelt for the ceremony, which was impressively performed by Rev. F. M. Woods, pastor of the local Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Washington. The maid of honor was Miss Sallie W. Faulkner, a sister of the bride. Mr. Ivo S. Burns, of Nashville, was best man. Miss Amelia Pearson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., was first bridesmaid. The others were Miss Maud Talmage and Miss May Willis, of Washington, D. C.; Miss Katherine Reed, daughter of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and Miss Mary Paxton, of New York City; Miss Elsie Love, of Winchester, Va.; Miss May B. Faulkner, Miss M. Belle Stewart and Miss Elizabeth Colston, of Martinsburg. The groomsmen were Messrs. M. T. Bryan, John W. Gaines, Guilford Dudley, Walter Cain, Johnson Branstford, J. B. D. DeBow, Charles E. Curry, Charles B. Cullom, Alexander Martin and Park Marshall, all of Nashville, Tenn. The ushers were Messrs. C. J. Faulkner, Jr., of Chicago, and Robert L. Snodgrass, of this place.

The bride, who is a tall and graceful blonde, wore a duchesse satin gown and train trimmed with chiffon and point lace with tulle of duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught up with point lace butterflies, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was attired in white crepe de chine over white silk, trimmed with accordion plaited chiffon. She carried lilies of the valley and white carnations.

The bridesmaids wore white crepe de chine over pink taffeta and pink crepe de chine over white taffeta trimmed with jewel and pink and Sherrard velvet and carried bridesmaids roses.

A reception followed the ceremony, and this was attended by many persons who were not present at the nuptials. The guests passed to the dining room, where an elegant collation was served.

The bride received a large collection of handsome and valuable presents, including a variety of jewelry, silverware, cut-glass articles and pictures. The groomsmen presented her with a cut-glass punch bowl and five dozen glasses; ex-Senator Faulkner gave her a diamond and pearl ornament; Mrs. Faulkner, a set of silver service. Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, sent a clock; Senator and Mrs. Elkins, a silver grape bowl; Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, a cut glass vase; Senator Clark, a hand-painted ash set; Mr. Postelwaite, of the Pennsylvania railroad, a traveling clock. Many people attended the wedding from a distance, special trains being run from several points. The bride is a great favorite in local society circles and received much attention in Washington, where she made her debut during her father's first term in the United States senate.

During the past week she has been given a number of farewell entertainments. The groom is a banker and a prominent business man of Nashville, Tenn.

The couple left on the Duquesne limited, over the Baltimore & Ohio for Washington, from which place they will go south. They will reside in Nashville.

Writ in Error Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 28.—Judge McWhorter, of the supreme court, to-day awarded a writ of error to the plaintiff in the case of the West End Real Estate Company, of Norfolk,

Va., against H. M. Nash, of Mercer county. The case was appealed from the Mercer county circuit court, in which suit was brought against Nash for a balance due on stock held by him in the company. There the suit went against the plaintiff.

LIEUTENANT DODDRIDGE,

Through Efforts of Senator Elkins, Will be in Position to Attend the Dewey Celebration Here, and Receive the Sword Purchased by Admiring Friends.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—Senator Elkins has the assurance from the war department that unless some unforeseen and at present improbable event shall intervene to prevent, Lieut. J. S. Doddridge will not be given an assignment which will prevent his attendance upon the exercises at Wheeling, February 22, to be given partly in his honor. The present prospect is that Lieutenant Doddridge will have the pleasure of receiving in person the sword, towards the purchase of which his admiring friends have contributed, and that it will be presented in the presence of Admiral Dewey, under whom the lieutenant served at Manila.

SENATOR SCOTT'S

Condition Greatly Improved—Physicians Sanguine.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The condition of Senator Scott is reported to-day to be considerably improved. He rested well last night, and the hospital physicians are sanguine of his complete restoration at an early day.

CORONER'S VERDICT.

Will Robinson, Charged With Murder, Gives Himself Up.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 28.—The coroner's jury, which has been holding an inquest over the remains of Charles Pridemore, killed in a saloon here Christmas night, to-day returned a verdict, designating Will Robinson as the murderer. When the verdict was announced, Robinson, who had been in hiding, delivered himself to the authorities.

Judgment Against Ohio River R. R.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 28.—The trial of the case of McCreary against the Ohio River Railroad Company has just been concluded in Judge Doolittle's court, resulting in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$4,500. Damages were claimed for the killing of Capt. Joseph McCreary, a conductor on the road, in a wreck at the Twelve Pole bridge, in 1893.

Death of Prominent Wagonmaker.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Dec. 28.—H. Milton Smith, a well known wagon maker of Myerstown, died to-day, after an illness of some days, of pneumonia, aged about fifty years. The deceased is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

COSUL MACRUM

His Reasons for Asking to be Relieved Still Unknown.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The case of Consul Charles E. Macrum, the United States representative at Pretoria, who insisted on being relieved at the time the South African crisis became most acute, is assuming additional importance as Mr. Macrum nears home. The understanding at the state department is that he is not coming by way of the English ports, but is on a German ship, which comes through the Mediterranean and thence direct to this country, the trip taking about six weeks from December 18 last, the date of his sailing from Lourenco Marques.

In the present aspect of the case there is little doubt that unless the consul presents ample explanation for his course he will not continue in the consular service.

It has been reported that the mystery surrounding his departure had been cleared up by a letter from him to Representative Taylor, of Ohio, who represents the district from which Macrum comes, and who secured his appointment as consul. But Mr. Taylor said to-day that he had heard nothing from Macrum, except indirectly through his letters to relatives. These give no intimation of the cause of his return, but speak of the excitement incident to the war and the hurried preparations on both sides. There is nothing, however, to show a pro-Boer or an anti-British inclination, nor is there any discussion of the present aspect of the war.

FURIOUS GALES

And Snow Storms on the British Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Severe gales and snow storms are reported in the mountains of Ireland. At Nenagh, near the Nenagh river, a landslide followed by a rush of water, swept away two farm-houses with their occupants. Much damage has been done to other property.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—There is no abatement in the force of the gale which has been raging for hours. The dominion line steamer New England, from Boston for Liverpool, was unable to land her mails. Several barges have foundered in Queenstown harbor, and the club house of the Royal Cork yacht club is half wrecked.

Brazilian Warship Sailed to Amopa.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 28.—General elections will take place next Sunday throughout Brazil.

The Brazilian war ship Tiradentes has sailed for Amapa in the territory of Guyana, in dispute between France and Brazil, where serious trouble is expected.

MOLINEUX MURDER MYSTERY.

Intense Interest in the Testimony of Harry S. Cornish, and

THE BROMO SELTZER STORY

At An Interesting Point in the Testimony the Court Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Intense interest is now lent to the trial of Roland B. Molineux because of the appearance on the witness stand of Harry S. Cornish, to whom the poison which killed Mrs. Adams was sent through the mails. Cornish was on the stand late this afternoon, and his examination, which promises to develop many things not yet made public, will probably continue for several days with interruptions here and there for other witnesses.

Cornish told to-day of the receipt by himself of his famous silver holder and bottle of poison, and he reviewed the story of Mrs. Adams' death by the supposed "bromo seltzer," which he had administered to her when she was ill.

Cornish testified that he was thirty-nine years of age. He told of having only a common school education during his younger days, then a business schooling, a term or two in the physical training school at Harvard and of having studied physical anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. He stated that he was connected with the Chicago Athletic club for two years, and the Western Athletic club for five years. He was shown several letters, all of which he identified as having been written by his own hand. These letters were offered in evidence by Mr. Osborne as standards of comparison. The letters admitted were nearly all pertaining to athletic matters and addressed to different people.

"I show you exhibit 'A' (the poison package address), Mr. Cornish, and ask if you wrote that?" said Mr. Osborne.

"I did not."

"Did you ever have a letter box at 1620 Broadway?"

"I did not."

He was shown exhibits F, H, I, B and C, the disputed letters signed "Barnet."

"Did you write any of them?"

"I did not."

He said that in December, 1898, he lived at 61 West Eighty-sixth street. Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Hawdors, all related to Cornish by marriage, lived there also. He had known them in Hartford, where he formerly lived.

On the 24th of December, 1898, he received a package through the mails. He got it in his mail box at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and opened it in his office at that club, between 10 and 11 o'clock. He identified the exhibit "A" as a portion of the outside wrapper. When he tore off the wrapper he said he found a small holder, which he took at the time to be a silver toothpick holder. In another part of the box he found what purported to be a bottle of bromo seltzer. He had previously thrown the wrapper into the waste basket. He found an envelope in the box and supposed it to contain a card, but there was none. He put the envelope, the bottle holder and the bottle, which had a revenue stamp on it, in his desk.

Later H. A. King came in and took the bottle of bromo seltzer and started to take some of it, but did not. Others were in the office during the day and saw the bottle, bottle holder and portion of the wrapper. His desk was open the greater part of the day and in the evening Cornish said he took the bottle, bottle holder and address home with him. Cornish was then shown the poison bottle and the holder and identified them. Shortly after reaching home that evening, he said, Mrs. Adams came in. He showed the things to her, and they both commented on the similarity between the bottle holder and some small toilet trinkets she had on her dressing case. He said he told Mrs. Adams that he had no use for the holder and gave it to her, and that he was now positive that she put it on her dressing table. He put the supposed bromo seltzer and the wrapper in his own desk in his room and left them there.

The next morning, while he was reading the paper, Mrs. Rogers came to his room, Cornish said, and told him that her mother was ill; that she had a headache and wanted him to give her some bromo seltzer. He said he gave the bottle to Mrs. Rogers, who took it out of the room.

A moment later Mrs. Adams returned with the bottle and said she could not open it.

Mr. Osborne here interposed: "Oh, yes, Cornish, I forgot to ask you if the bottle was sealed?"

"It was," replied the witness, "sealed with paraffine wax."

Continuing his narrative, Cornish told of opening the bottle while Mrs. Adams brought a glass for him to pour out a dose of the bromo seltzer. He poured out what he termed "a good, big dose," and Mrs. Adams drank it, remarking at the time, Cornish testified, that "It tasted sour and queer."

"I told her," continued Cornish, "that the stuff was all right, and took a dose of it myself, though may not so large a one as she did. She then went out, and I sat down and commenced reading my paper. It was not more

than two or three minutes afterward that she cried out to me to come and help her. I jumped up and ran to where she stood in the dining room. At the time I had felt no effects of the stuff, but as soon as I got up my knees failed me. Just as I got to Mrs. Adams she fell to the floor. I stooped over and tried to lift her, but could not do it. She could hardly talk, and her face was drawn and ashy. I left her lying on the floor and ran to the hall and called to the hall boy to run for a doctor. Mrs. Rogers and I then laid Mrs. Adams on the lounge and I went out to hurry the boy, but found he had gone. Then I went over to a drug store at the corner of Eighty-sixth street and Columbus avenue. I told the druggist that somebody was sick and that I thought it was poison. He asked me what she had taken, and I picked up a bromo seltzer bottle and said it was like that. He said: "Why, that's not poison; that's bromo seltzer." Then I asked him what to give Mrs. Adams, and he said he did not know; that he did not know what she had taken. Then I went back to the house."

"Had the doctor come then?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"No, the doctor had not. The boy had gotten back and said he had asked Dr. Hitchcock to come and that he said he would."

Just as Cornish's testimony was beginning to be interesting the recorder adjourned the case until to-morrow.

The handwriting experts gave way to-day to the physicians. Dr. Phillips, who attended both H. B. Carnet before his death and Harry S. Cornish, was one of the witnesses examined, and he attributed the illness of Cornish to mercurial poison and the death of Barnet to the same agent. The name "Barnet" was not permitted to be received in the testimony or placed on the records, but a mythical "A. B." was adopted instead, and all the symptoms exhibited by Barnet during his illness were described by Dr. Phillips and accepted as testimony.

Dr. Coffin, who also attended these men during their illness, corroborated the testimony of Dr. Phillips as far as it related to the symptoms and indorsed the diagnosis by that physician.

Another witness to-day was John D. Adams, once secretary of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. His testimony dealt with the relations between Cornish and Molineux and with the various quarrels that had occurred at that club.

Mr. Weeks will probably take up the cross examination of Adams to-morrow before Cornish goes on the stand.

STILL SEARCHING

For Bodies in Brannell Mine—Inquest Wednesday.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 28.—No bodies were discovered at the Brannell mine to-day, but the chances of adding a few more dead to the present number are so strong that the inquest will not be held until next Wednesday. Five or six feet of debris remains to be removed from the bottom of the shaft, and it is expected that two or three bodies will be discovered. To-day a small dog was taken down to assist the workmen. He has been in other wrecked mines in this district, and was of great service in finding bodies. He trots along until he catches a scent, then he stops and digs until his master arrives. It may be another day or two before all debris is turned over and removed.

CAMBRIA MINERS

Protest Against Striking Unless Officially Ordered.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—At a mass meeting of several thousand miners in northern Cambria yesterday, a resolution was adopted declaring opposition to a strike until after the meeting of the national organization of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis next month, unless officially ordered on January 1st, 1900. This resolution makes a general strike of the 30,000 miners in central Pennsylvania next Monday highly improbable.

Demonstration of Strikers.

SAINT ITHENNE, France, Dec. 28.—A combined demonstration of striking coal miners and lace workers to the number of 6,000, occurred here to-day. The strikers paraded the principal streets, singing defiant songs.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to suppress disturbances, a strong force of military and police having been ordered out. It is estimated that the strikers now number 30,000.

Sousa's Band at Paris Exposition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck, of the United States commission to the Paris exposition of next year has appointed Sousa's band as the official American band to play at the exposition.

Mr. Sousa had intended to take his band on a European tour in 1898, but the breaking out of the Spanish war upset his plan. He will now make the tour in connection with the exposition. His engagement at the exposition will cover from eight to ten weeks.

The band will play at the unveiling of the Lafayette monument near the Louvre on July 4.

Assignment.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HINTON, W. Va., Dec. 28.—A general assignment was made to-day by A. T. Whitlock, dealer in general merchandise, liabilities, \$750; assets, about \$600. The assignment was caused by Whitlock being robbed of \$275 a few days ago.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; continued cold Friday and Saturday; fresh west to north winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schmidt, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	.....	20	3 p. m.	.....	29
9 a. m.	.....	24	5 p. m.	.....	31
11 a. m.	.....	30	7 p. m.	.....	30

Weather—Fair.